

Day 3 Imperialism

Entrance task: Relax

Today: Examples of US foreign policy related to Imperialism

Homework: Ch. 18-3

US Expansion in the late 19th century

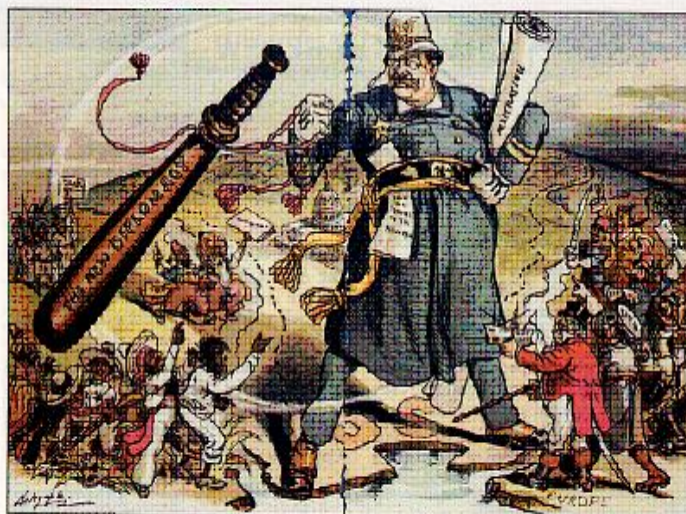
1. Latin America
 - a. Chile - drunken soldiers
 - b. Brazil - shipping interests
 - c. Cuba - Monroe Doctrine issue
2. Pacific islands - sugar, pineapple, refueling stops
3. China - Everyone else is doing it, so why not US

CW p. 5

Monroe Doctrine - 1823

- * Established by President **Monroe**
- * The US would not get involved in the internal **affairs** of any **European** power.
- * The US would not **interfere** with any existing **colonies** of any European power.
- * The US would not **tolerate** any further **colonization** of the Western hemisphere.
- * Any attempt by European powers to interfere or intervene in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as **hostile** actions toward the U.S.
- * This worked because no one **challenged** it until we were strong enough to enforce it.

Constable of the World



The Cuban Revolution - putting the Monroe Doctrine to the test . . .

- * Cuba had first rebelled against Spain in 1868 with little success
- * 1895 - Spain sent 150,000 troops to quash a Cuban rebellion resulting from an economic collapse
- * Spain initiated a policy of *reconcentration* to prevent civilians from helping the rebels
- * Exiles in US pushed for US intervention as guerrillas attacked US-held sugar plantations in Cuba

Pres. McKinley's plan for peace

1. Spanish compensation for the *Maine*
2. An end to concentration camps in Cuba
3. A truce in Cuba and Cuban independence

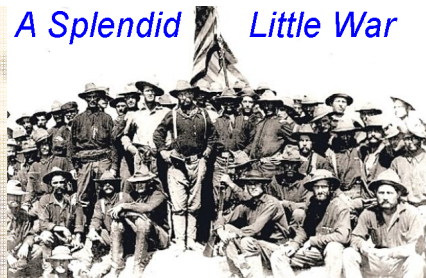
Chicago Tribune
Remember the Maine!
To Hell with Spain!

SPAIN AGREED, BUT AMERICANS
WANTED WAR

May 1, 1898



A Splendid Little War



1st Volunteer Cavalry - "Rough Riders" led by T. Roosevelt



African American troops played a major role too

- * 400 Americans killed in battle
- * 2,100 died from food poisoning, yellow fever, inadequate medical care



How does the Philippines play into all of this???

Also under Spanish control, the Philippine Islands were also in revolt. Assistant Sec. of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt felt the islands could be a key base from which to protect US-Asian trade.



Why do we care about the Philippines?

CWP. 8

President McKinley on the Philippines

When next I realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them....I walked the floor of the White House night after night until midnight; and I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for light and guidance....And one night late it came to me this way....

- (1) that we could not give them back to Spain--that would be cowardly and dishonorable;
- (2) That we could not turn them over to France or Germany--our commercial rivals in the Orient--that would be bad business and discreditable;
- (3) That we could not leave them to themselves--they were unfit for self-government--and they would soon have anarchy and misrule worse than Spain's war;
- (4) That there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them as our fellow men for whom Christ also died.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 1900

The opposition tells us that we ought not to govern a people without their consent. I answer, the rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. We govern the Indians without their consent; we govern the territories without their consent; we govern our children without their consent. I answer, would not the natives of the Philippines prefer the just, humane, civilizing government of the Republic to the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion from which we have rescued them?

What are the arguments against imperialism?

Do you find Beveridge's arguments compelling? Why or why not?

Roosevelt Corollary - 1904:

- Established by Theodore Roosevelt
- Aka the **Big Stick Policy; Speak Softly** & carry a big stick
- It established the US as an **international** police power to prevent intervention from other powers.
- This made U.S. & European investors happy because it protected their **business** concerns
- This made **Latin Americans** upset

Dollar Diplomacy 1909-1913

- Established by William Howard **Taft**
- It was initiated to preserve **stability** of Latin America
- **Dollars** would be substituted for **bullets**
- This increased **investments** in foreign countries, which made business happy
- It was used to justify interventions in Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti and the Bay of Pigs in Cuba

The Good Neighbor Policy 1933

- Established by F.D. Roosevelt
- The U.S. would respect the rights of others
- \$\$\$\$ would be **loaned** to build public works like bridges, roads, schools, hospitals and water systems
- **Trade** was encouraged between the US & Latin America by lowering tariffs
- A higher standard of living would result and the Western Hemisphere would be





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US Foreign Policy video
<http://www.learn360.com/ShowVideo.aspx?ID=640083>



China
Japan
Philippines
Panama
Alaska



THE MAN BEHIND THE EGG—From the Times (New York)

Wednesday Wonders

Homework: Ch. 18-3

